

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Davis and Murphy shake hands and come out talking in a debate on the future of American policing

Former Los Angeles Police Chief Edward M. Davis and Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy squared off last month in a lengthy debate that was marked by a surprising degree of agreement between the two leaders on some of the more pressing law enforcement issues.

However, all was not sweetness and light in the discussion, which was sponsored and recorded by Harper & Row Media for use as a police training aid. Murphy and Davis showed that they continue to have basic philosophical differences on such topics as the consolidation of small police forces, gun control, and the role of the Federal government in law enforcement.

Former FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley served as moderator of the event, which was held at Harper & Row's New York City headquarters before an audience of almost 200 of the nation's top law enforcement leaders. The topics for discussion were selected from audience questions.

The first inquiry concerned the potential effect that California's Proposition 13 might have on policing. Both participants agreed that the growing national movement toward tax reform would force police agencies to trim excess fat from their budgets.



Edward M. Davis

"You don't necessarily get what you pay for in law enforcement," Davis stated, citing figures that show while Washington, D.C. utilizes about 10 officers per 1,000 residents. He added that the West Coast departments are "highly effective" in fighting crime, in spite of their "frugal" budgetary policies.

Murphy concurred that there is no proven correlation between a community's ratio of police per population and its crime rate. "There's a great deal of waste in our police departments," he declared. "I am very sorry to say that our police departments are not well managed, and they are not well led. There is enormous room for improved cost effectiveness."

In answer to a related question, the Police Foundation president noted that police effectiveness could be improved through the consolidation of America's smaller police forces. He contended that departments with fewer than 10 officers cannot provide professional "full-service" policing, and he described such agencies as "a drain on the entire police service."

"We will not have an effective police service in this country until we have an effective police network," he noted. "We can't have a network, in my view, of more than 17,000 police departments. If we could begin the consolidation process within a few years, we'd like to narrow it down to about 3,000 departments."

Davis countered by pointing out that many communities cannot consolidate due to "geographic isolation," and he argued that the terms "small" and "professional"

are not incompatible. "With the tremendous amount of good police education at the university level that is available in this country, there are some tremendous police leaders in the smaller agencies."

The former LA chief further noted that it is easier to hire an administrator who is capable of managing a smaller department than it is to employ someone who can effectively lead a big-city force. "The giant police departments are never going to be as effective as some of these smaller agencies," he said. "Human nature is such that we do not have gods who can run huge organizations, but many of us are capable of running smaller organizations."

When Davis remarked that the smaller department's represent "a people's police service and not a big fascist bureaucracy," Murphy quickly denied that he was advocating the creation of either a fascist or a communist bureaucracy.

"Do these 17,000 police departments that we have in this country work well in

Boston's top cop raps 'hands-off' approach to victimless crime, calling leniency 'a fraud'

Boston Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan came down hard last month on those who would go easy in policing so-called victimless crimes, charging that advocates of a loose victimless crime approach are perpetrating "a fraud" on the public.

"From my viewpoint, there is no such thing as a victimless crime," Jordan told Law Enforcement News. "It brings in other parts of the criminal element, breeding a lot of other crimes. Hardened criminals feel that if certain types of crimes are sanctioned, then what they're doing is permissible as well."

The commissioner cited Boston's experience with its now infamous Comhat Zone, a commercial district that features a large proportion of pornography outlets. "They tried to zone off, but we found that it brings in other undesirables," he said.

Responding to those who contend that government cannot legislate or police morality, Jordan noted that "it depends on what kind of action" is applied to the problem. "Many of these theories are put forth by theorists with no practical experience," he added.

The Boston police leader contended that the theorists are out of touch with the



Commissioner Joseph Jordan

public when they advocate a hands-off approach toward victimless criminals. "When pornography starts to move into residential communities, the residents themselves get out and picket for additional police protection," he said. "I don't think there is any support from the neighborhoods for the

victimless crime theory."

While Jordan pointed out that it has always been his department's policy to enforce all the laws, he revealed that the force has been conducting a particularly vigorous crackdown on violations of the public drinking code, noting that the effort "is one of the most affirmative things we've done in a long time."

"A large group of young people stand on corners drinking beer, and they commit vandalism and other acts of harassment," he said, noting that the department sends officers out to enforce the city's codes against public drinking in an effort to remove the criminal potential of the situation.

Jordan contended that the trend toward considering certain offenses as victimless will fade as the public becomes more aware of the consequences of condoning such acts. He noted that proponents of the theory "have disguised victimless crime as being innocuous," and that the public must be informed that the opposite is true.

The commissioner observed that his department's stand on the issue has been applauded in Boston. "I think that we have received a positive reaction," he said.

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Police Foundation president
Patrick Murphy

controlling crime?" the foundation president demanded. "It seems to me that the criminals know how to beat this system perfectly because the coordination is not there."

While the two leaders agreed that police should continue to be involved in the national debate over gun control, they found themselves on opposite sides of the fence on the issue itself. Davis cited the U.S. Constitution, noting that if police are going to uphold the Bill of Rights, then they must "have respect" for the Second Amendment, which concerns the right to bear arms.

Citing the European experience with handgun curbs, the former LA chief noted that gun control there has not been an effective deterrent against crime. "People

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

LEAA nominee left hanging as the Senate adjourns

The nomination of Norval Morris to direct the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was left in a state of suspended animation last month, when the Senate failed to vote on the matter and instead adjourned to press the flesh in the upcoming elections.

As reported by the *Criminal Justice Newsletter*, Morris said that there would be no sense in giving him a temporary appointment to head LEAA until the next session of Congress because he has no intention of starting his new duties until January. Morris is currently the dean of the University of Chicago Law School.

Technically, the lack of Senate confirmation has caused President's Carter's nomination of Morris to lapse. But the law dean still seems to want the job. "I will wait and see if I'm invited [again] and when the dust is cleared will see if I can be of any use," he told one reporter.

Morris has been a long-time advocate of gun control, and the so-called gun lobby reportedly has had some impact on the Senate's delay in approving his nomination. A Justice Department spokesman stated that the nomination is currently being "re-assessed."

One observer noted that the Administration's failure to push through Morris's appointment is another in a series of miscalculations on the part of the President's aides. Apparently, they had underestimated the power of senators who are favor of private ownership of firearms, and are now reevaluating the situation.

The Senate did confirm the nominations of Homer F. Broome Jr. as LEAA's deputy administrator for administration and Henry S. Dogin as deputy administrator for policy development. Broome is a commander with the Los Angeles Police Department, and Dogin currently directs policy development for New York State's criminal justice agency.

An LEAA spokesman reported that Dogin is scheduled to take up his new duties this month, while Broome will begin early next year.

NYCPD recalls laid-off cops; only 20 percent respond

The New York City Police Department recently called back 500 of the officers it was forced to lay off due to the fiscal

crunch in 1975, but only 105 were willing or able to return to the beat, according to *Newsday*.

A \$3.35 million Federal grant is being used to finance the recall, which involves the Police Academy class of June 1974, a group who worked as police officers for one year and were suddenly dropped from the force.

The 80 percent who did not respond to the recall were said to have moved, or found other jobs or to be unavailable for police service for other reasons. However, their decision not to return to the force improves the chances of 265 laid-off officers who were further down on the recall list.

While the NYCPD had a complement of 32,800 cops when the layoffs began, it currently has a roster of only 24,000. The reduction is reportedly due primarily to attrition.

The returning officers will go back on the beat later this month. They are currently in the midst of a two-week orientation course that is being conducted at the Police Academy. Among other things, they will have to learn new code calls for radio messages and some new regulations. They will also get reacquainted with their sidearms, which were taken from them after their layoffs.

One of the newly rehired men, Tom Stantfel, indicated that his colleagues have suffered through the past three years. "We're all wounded," he said. "We smoke too much. The divorce rate is higher."

The 27-year-old officer noted that when the layoffs came, his wife was pregnant with a child that she eventually lost, and that he could get only temporary, low-paying jobs. "We all felt the same," he stated. "No one wanted to get too involved in another career because we kept expecting to be called back. We listened for the telephone."

Stantfel and his wife divorced, and he eventually landed a job in the traffic department of a food company. A week before he was called back to duty, he had been promoted to traffic manager.

"There was no notice," he said. "There was no chance to give notice on our jobs. They just said to get down there at eight in the morning. And I went. There was never any question about it, I knew that I would go back as soon as they called me. I like being a cop. I like the variety and the activity. I like helping people."

Frank Salvia is another of the returning officers who managed to find a choice position in the private sector. "I was making pretty good money," he noted. "I ran a big restaurant, and I was making \$27,000 a year. But I like being a cop."

Tom Wray gave up a job as a bank clerk to go back on patrol. "I went into my boss and told him that I had no choice. I want to be a cop," he said. "He was great. He wouldn't let me quit, though. He put in papers for a leave of absence, just in case."

New security managers program planned to fill training gap

In an effort to fill the gap in the training of private security administrators, the Criminal Justice Center of New York City's John Jay College last month launched an education and research program designed to upgrade the capabilities of security managers and the industry they serve.

Robert A. Hair, a professor at the college and a Certified Protection Professional (CPP), has been selected as executive director of the effort, which has been designated the Security Management Institute (SMI).

"The institute plans to provide a full range of educational vehicles, research programs, newsletters, seminars, and workshops in accord with SMI objectives in providing service to the community, the profession and the industry," a spokesman noted. "In addition, a training program for minorities will be developed for careers in private security. The SMI will emphasize crime prevention as its primary thrust."

SMI plans to kickoff its program early next month with a 10-week training course designed to prepare candidates for an upcoming CPP examination. The course is scheduled to begin on December 2 in order to conclude near the February 24 testing date.

Students who complete the class will be eligible for three college credits and will receive a certificate of attendance. The spokesman noted that the course will "impart general security knowledge" that will be tailored toward the exam, which will be held at the college.

For additional information regarding the complete SMI program offering, write or call: Robert A. Hair, SMI, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

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Volunteer force planned to bolster Richmond police

In an effort to stretch their police budget, officials in Richmond, Virginia have begun preparations on a plan that involves the use of civilian volunteers who will relieve sworn officers of a number of low priority patrol functions.

Patrolman Sherrell M. (Mike) Smith, the head of the project, told the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* last month that he has been working for the past two months putting together the details on what will be the largest manpower addition to the Richmond Bureau of Police in recent years. As many as 100 volunteers are expected to be added to the force as the program progresses.

"We aren't accepting volunteers yet," Smith said, noting that it will take six months of planning before his civilian force can become operational. He added that initially 12 volunteers will take part in a 55-hour training program and then be assigned to work in two-person teams, with two teams going to each of Richmond's three precincts.

When the project shifts into top gear, it will be known as the Neighborhood Assis-

rance Officer Program. City leaders shied away from calling the unit an auxiliary police force, apparently because the term carries with it the connotation of an armed, sworn patrol.

Smith noted that the volunteers will be issued the standard brown Richmond police uniform, but added "they don't have a badge, just a patch with an insignia to be worn over the left breast pocket. They won't carry guns. They won't have nightsticks."

An original proposal for an auxiliary force with broad police powers was turned down a few years ago by then city manager William J. Leidinger, the City Council and top police officials. The authorities feared that the volunteers would be subject to too many risks, and that the auxiliary force would be too costly to train and too taxing to supervise. Police officers specifically expressed concern that they would be constantly looking out for the auxiliaries and would have less time to concentrate on crime.

The neighborhood assistance concept was proposed by Leidinger in 1976 as an

alternative to an armed auxiliary. However, it took the City Council two years to approve the proposal, which is patterned on the type of volunteer groups currently serving Dayton, Ohio and Minneapolis.

Supporters of the plan saw the delay in the proposal's authorization as the result of a lack of inertia on the part of city leaders, pointing out that there was an additional five-month lag between the council's approval of the program and the appointment of Smith.

Smith's low rank is another point of contention pressed by advocates of the plan, who observed that a captain would ordinarily command a squad that is as large as the one proposed.

Although Smith has direct access to the commander of the department's patrol units, Major Joseph T. Higgins, several officers told the *Times-Dispatch* that Smith's low rank will force him to fight harder to earn serious regard and respectful attention for his force of volunteers.

Smith indicated that he spent a sizable amount of the past few months learning how the bureau operates. He added that his

13 years on the force have been spent as a "street cop," and that he has had to master the art of administering a program without having had previous experience in running an office.

The 31-year-old officer is particularly concerned about attracting the right type of volunteer who is willing to part with 16-hours of free time each month to devote to the force. "We don't want to put a lot of John Wayne types of the street," he explained. "That's not the purpose of the program."

Outlining the tentative arrangements that he has already worked out for the volunteer force, Smith noted that the police assistants will be provided with two-way radios, but that they will use their own cars, for which they will be reimbursed on a cost-per-mile basis.

Smith observed that the volunteers probably will be assigned to work the high-crime evening hours on weekends, stressing that their "prime work will be to

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European security experts meet in Louisville to study the American style of crime prevention

Leading crime prevention experts from Europe and North America met in Louisville, Kentucky last month to explore the latest procedures designed to reduce criminal opportunities in the first International Crime Prevention Institute.

The two-week course, which was conducted by the University of Louisville's National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), attracted participants from Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and the United States.

According to the NCPI, the conferees were "excited and pleased" with the course's curriculum, which covered such diverse subjects as crime risk management, behavior motivation, community crime prevention programming, crime analysis,

and physical, electronic and procedural security. Also discussed were environmental design, crime prevention for the elderly and women, insurance considerations, program development and executive protection.

Although much of the subject matter was presented by the NCPI staff and by lecturers from other public agencies, representatives from the private sector were directly involved in the institute. Instructors from IBM, the Travelers Insurance Company, Firm Security Systems, the Jack Eckerd Corporation and the Taylor Drug Company provided the views of American industry on crime prevention engineering.

The involvement of private industry in the course was praised by Joseph W. M. van

Schaik of the Netherlands in his personal evaluation of the institute "Like in Europe I discovered that the contacts between insurance, [alarm] installers and government are not very well regulated in the United States as far as crime prevention is concerned," he said. "The NCPI course gave a good opportunity to discuss and think about that and gave us a good background to start solving this problem."

Stressing the international nature of the crime problem, Albert W.H. Jacques, another Dutch security expert, noted that "crime analysis and prevention information should be exchanged between America and Europe as much as possible."

Finn Dyhring Kristensen of Denmark echoed Jacques's remarks. "Crime prevention has to be based on an international exchange of know-how and experience," he observed. "Security measurements can differ from country to country. Exchange of background information helps to establish mutual understanding."

Indicating that European agencies and companies are beginning to follow the American multifaceted approach to crime prevention, Reginald A.R. Aspinall of Switzerland noted that he has been advocating the broad-based strategy since 1976, when he attended his first NCPI seminar.

"Two years ago, only a few of the measures undertaken by the Americans were known in Europe," he said. "There were signs indicating that Europe was on the threshold to adapt some of the U.S. crime prevention programs."

Evert C. Wessels of Holland described the institute as "a stimulating experience in international exchange of philosophies and data about technical, organizational and behavioral aspects of prevention of crime of all sorts."

"The U.S. and Europe have similar problems, related technologies and educational efforts," he added. "It is a good initiative to compare these, evaluate the results and learn from each other's experience."

The international seminar was coordinated by Mae Gray, the director of NCPI, and was funded in part by the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation.

Pay plan tied to crime rate in Indianapolis

Indianapolis police officers have endorsed a municipal plan that would provide incremental pay bonuses to the cops whenever the city's index crime rate drops, according to the Associated Press.

The city put the incentive clause on the bargaining table last month, Michael W. Owen, the chief negotiator for Indianapolis, said, noting that the bonus would be paid on top of the regular 7.2 percent salary increase that was proposed by the city.

Under the proposal, officers would be entitled to a bonus of one-tenth of one percent of their base salary for every one percent decrease in the city's serious offense rate. The figures that the police department compiles every six months for the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports would be used as the criterion to determine the amount of extra pay that the cops would receive.

While police labor leaders have endorsed the bonus concept, Indianapolis councilman Paul Cantwell characterized the idea as a "bounty" award. "This is nothing more than an incentive to arrest people," he told AP. "If they can lower the crime rate, why don't they do it? You're paying them anyway to begin with."

Public Safety Director Murrill M. Lowry supported the pay plan "You can say we're paying them to do their jobs, but the bonus is not unlike any other fringe benefit, except that in this case, it's an incentive benefit," he observed. "If the policemen are preventing crime, we give them a bonus."

Noting that "sometimes you have to do some fresh thinking," Lowry defined the bonus concept as "a prevention thing, hopefully a little extra incentive."

Roger Bair, the head of the local Fraternal Order of Police, indicated that the incentive pay would not involve a significant salary increase for patrol officers, pointing out that the formula would require almost a 10 percent reduction in crime before the police would get a sizable bonus.

Apparently, the proposed contract clause contains no provision that would reduce an officer's salary if the Indianapolis crime rate increases.

Police ties with the community can be improved, expert says

The concept of structured police/community relations has come a long way since its beginnings in the tumultuous '60s, but there is still room for improvement, according to the recent observations of a long-time authority in the field.

Stressing the importance of well planned police interaction with the community, Louis A. Radelet, a criminal justice professor at Michigan State University, noted that "every serious issue in criminal justice involves community responsibility and the need for a community response."

The expert added that while the relationship between law enforcement practitioners and the citizens they serve is better than it was in the years of race riots and campus unrest, ambiguities still persist.

"Americans still have a passion for trying to solve every social problem by passing laws," he said. "And communities have not yet made up their minds whether they want their police to be primarily crook-chasers or primarily peace officers using wide discretion in prevention of crime and disorder."

Pointing to a diminished public sense of crisis about riots and protests, Radelet observed that the seeming serenity is due to

the displacement of the unity of the protest movement in the '60s by what he called a new "me-ism."

New social rituals have evolved through the trend toward the narcissistic concentration on self, he explained, citing such anti-social acts as individuals looting stores during blackouts and the wide range of terrorist atrocities perpetrated by individuals or small factions.

In regard to the effectiveness of the police role, Radelet noted that certain kinds of street crimes appear to be on the decline after years of a steady rise which was due in part to technical improvements in data collection and retrieval. He commented that the decline may be due to the new emphasis on community-based crime prevention.

Although it is generally accepted that the police alone can accomplish little without citizen collaboration in the fight against crime, Radelet observed that a number of law enforcement practitioners still hang on their "professional" prerogatives.

"Some police officials shy away from involvement in the community," he said.

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PUBLIC FORUM

By HUGH J.B. CASSIDY

Taking women out of the kitchen and putting them on patrol

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has just completed its week-long 85th Annual Conference in New York City. The police chiefs in attendance came from many nations in the world and every state in the United States. They represented many of the more than 17,000 separate police departments in our country.

I should note that I have been an active member of the IACP since my detective squad commander days in 1963, and believe that the IACP is a fine organization that has been moving away from its conservative 19th century image during the past decade. But what was shocking to my wife and me was the noticeable absence of female police representatives. Women police officers on duty at the convention served us coffee and danish daily in the "Ladies' Hospitality Suite" in one of the hotels. Other female officers we observed were assigned to messenger and information duty.

Do police chiefs think females belong in police work, or do women belong in the kitchen or "ladies auxiliary"? As we would say in my old detective commander days, let's look at the facts.

In the United States there are almost 41 million working women; almost one out of every two workers are women. Presently, there are 500,000 police officers in America. Yet, women represent 2.7 percent of the police officers, more than 97 percent of all officers are male.

This year the Georgia State Patrol admitted the first women in the history of that department. They now have four women in training. The Georgia State Police Safety Commissioner said "Until two years ago, we could not hire women as troopers." In addition to other things, the commissioner stated that his training program had "to account for the normal biological differences in males and females." He sounds like a modern day Charles Darwin.

But how about the liberal and progressive state of New York? It must be way ahead of those Southern states. Or is it?

The New York State Police has 3356 troopers on its current force. How many are women? Nine. Imagine: women represent less than one-third of one percent of the troopers in New York State.

Does the city of New York, with the largest police department in the country, shape up any differently? According to a recent article in *Newsday*, the police force in New York City numbers 24,340 officers. At a recent seminar that I attended, the first deputy police commissioner said "there are 450 female police officers" in the New York City department. Women in the largest police department in the United States account for less than two percent of the department.

The two major police departments on Long Island have a combined complement of 6232 sworn police officers. Women officers total 39 and represent less than one percent of the force. So much for the "progressive" state of New York.

Indianapolis leads the nation in female officers with almost nine percent of the force, followed by Washington, D.C. and Miami, Florida, with women in each of those departments accounting for a little over five percent of the total personnel.

The Federal government sets guidelines and institutes civil lawsuits against police agencies and other law enforcement departments through the U.S. Department of Jus-

tice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is their primary law enforcement agency has more than 8000 agents; women represent 1.2 percent of the agents.

At the IACP convention, there was a total of 20 separate workshops. I attended a few of these workshops and I can say they were very well attended by the chiefs. The chiefs demonstrated genuine interest in all of the topics, from discipline to stress to organized crime to minority recruitment, civil liability and police discipline. But there were no seminars on women in law enforcement. Don't women belong in police work as active police officers? Or should we use them for clerks, messenger duty, or making coffee?

The recent report of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, "Women on Patrol: A Pilot Study of Police Performance in New York City," shed some light on the subject. In the study, many facets of the job roles of female police officers were put under close scrutiny compared in depth with the work of their male counterparts.

In analyzing women police officers who worked in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the report noted: "Precinct supervisors there have been receptive to new ideas in policing, and their favorable attitudes toward women on patrol appear to have influenced both male and female officers under their command. Informal interviews indicate that among female officers studied, women in this precinct exhibited the highest morale and the greatest job satisfaction. The performance of female subject officers in the 77th Precinct was more similar to that of male subject officers than the performance of female subject officers as a group. The arrest rate of the 77th Precinct was twice that of women in other precincts, and they exceeded male subject officers rates for issuing summonses."

Do I believe this Federal government report on women on patrol? You bet I do. I was commander of the 77th Precinct during the study. Can women be effective in policing? The answer is YES. The days of women being exclusively coffee-makers, messengers and clerks in the police field are over.

(Hugh J.B. Cassidy, a retired deputy inspector with the New York City Police Department, currently teaches and does law enforcement consulting on Long Island.)

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Revamping the LEAA: some problems and solutions

Editor's Note: This is the second of two articles on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration:

In my last column I mentioned some of the strengths of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration — its scope, the infusion of enthusiasm and energy it has brought to local law enforcement and crime prevention programs, and the fact that when it was established in 1968, it represented a large scale, responsible, democratic answer to a social problem for which many were demanding repressive measures.

Of course, LEAA has its critics, and they are legion. Much of the responsible opinion favoring changes in this agency is summed up in a document published by the Congressional Budget Office, entitled "Budget Issue Paper for Fiscal Year 1979."

Criticisms of the Federal agency, begin with the \$6.6 billion appropriated between 1968 and 1978 and the projected \$3.9 billion which will be required to keep the program going for another five years, with allowance for inflation.

LEAA's basic fault, many argue, is its failure to accomplish its original objective, that of reducing crime. The leveling of what was only a few years ago a steeply rising crime rate can be attributed not to LEAA dollars or programs but to demographic changes. The crime-prone population, age 16 to 24, is not increasing at the same phenomenal rate that it was in the years of 1960 to 1975, and thus crime, too, is slowing.

There is no hard evidence that LEAA programs have measurably affected the crime rate, according to this Budget Paper; there are only suggestions that, in the case of some of the high impact cities, certain crimes were occurring less frequently than they otherwise might have been.

Established in 1968 to reduce crime and to improve the criminal justice system, LEAA has shifted its focus of attention (and money) away from police activities. In 1969, 79 percent of LEAA appropriations went to police agencies, but in 1977, the figure was only 41 percent, although this varied among jurisdictions. Most of the money in later years has gone to court and correctional programs.

One of the charges made about LEAA is that it has created a new layer of bureaucracy totaling some 4,000 employees in LEAA's Washington office and the state planning agencies. The percentage cost of administration is increasing, from 8.6 percent of the total budget in 1975 to 11.9 percent in 1978.

The Budget Issue Paper finds fault with the system by which LEAA hands out its block grants, which constitute more than 61 percent of the total budget. Under it, LEAA and its state planning agencies are supposed to review proposals for quality and integrity. There is, however, evidence to suggest that LEAA approval has been perfunctory, and that many of the plans are formulated by state agencies which do not necessarily know or reflect the needs of local criminal justice units.

It is impossible to assess what effect LEAA has had on improving criminal justice systems. Since the purpose of LEAA was to fund demonstration projects rather than to underwrite, in wholesale fashion, many state and local projects, the Budget Paper judges the agency by two criteria, innovativeness and success in achieving stated objectives.

State planning agencies reported that only nine percent of the LEAA projects undertaken were never tested before. About 30 percent had never been tried in that particular state, but had been tested in other states.

An evaluation by the Mitre Corporation of 135 LEAA projects in eight high impact cities found that about 37 percent of them were successful, according to guidelines set down by project designers.

Another outside evaluator, the National Academy of Sciences, was called in to review the work of the research wing of LEAA, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The conclusion drawn from 18 months of review was that the Institute "in its present form is not likely to become a significant, and quality-oriented research agency."

Some of the research shortcomings cited were a weak advisory system, ineffective and nonexistent review procedures, exclusion of a large majority of the social science research community, and vulnerability to pressures detrimental to research.

One bright note was the measure of success of LEAA programs as measured by their continuance by local agencies. Based on state planning agency estimates and on a study by the General Accounting Office, about 64 percent of all Federally-terminated projects are continued at the same or at a higher level.

The Budget Paper outlines alternatives which can be pursued by the Congress when it considers the renewal of LEAA's mandate in 1979. Two of the options are to either continue LEAA at its present funding level, or to phase it out completely by 1983. Between these two extremes are three more moderate choices worth consideration:

- Eliminate LEAA but provide the states with resources equal to the current level of formula grants, to be used in criminal justice programs without Federal conditions or guidelines.
- Eliminate LEAA but provide the states with resources equal to the current level of formula grants, to be merged into general revenue sharing funds, and used according to state priorities, not necessarily on criminal justice programs.
- Limit LEAA support of the criminal justice system to research, statistics and evaluation.

The present LEAA authorities expires at the end of fiscal 1979, so it is now imperative that Congress entertain these suggestions for reform.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood, NJ 07675.)

Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent actions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELI OKIN

The Supreme Court has just completed the first oral argument "sitting" and the justices are presently engaged on a full-time basis in the writing of decisions. Throughout this preparation of opinions, the justices and their staffs continue to review requests for plenary review in order to establish the Court's calendar for the remainder of the term. To date, the Supreme Court has granted review in the following new cases.

Searches and Seizures

If upheld by the United States Supreme Court, a recent opinion delivered by the Delaware Supreme Court would forbid any police officer assigned to a traffic function from making random stops of motorists for the purpose of conducting license and registration checks, in the absence of probable cause that a crime had been committed.

Although random stops of vehicles have long been established as standard operating procedure for police officers on traffic or highway patrol, Delaware's highest court concluded that in the absence of specific fact that a violation of law may have occurred, such random stops are in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. In addition, the Delaware Supreme Court upheld the trial court's action which ruled that marijuana seized from plain view as a result of the random stop was inadmissible.

The Supreme Court noted that oral argument, which at present is still unscheduled, will revolve around the question of whether or not the Fourth Amendments are violated when police officers randomly stop motorists for the purpose of registration and driving license checks. (Delaware v. Prouse, No. 77-1571, review granted October 2, 1978.)

In another search and seizure case, involving luggage in an automobile trunk, the Arkansas Supreme Court established that a warrantless search of a suitcase was unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment when the police officer had already safely immobilized any evidence which was contained in the suitcase.

Following the establishment of probable cause that the suitcase located in the trunk of an automobile contained marijuana, police officers searched an unlocked suitcase and seized the contraband.

Placed before the Court is the question of whether there was a Fourth Amendment violation in that the automobile trunk and the suitcase were searched without warrant, but after probable cause had been established. A date for oral argument has not yet been set. (Arkansas v. Sanders, No. 77-1497, review granted October 10, 1978.)

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has ruled that a police officer had acted properly in stopping and conducting a search of an automobile where a license plate contained no state identification. West Virginia's highest court also concluded that the search incident to the stop was legal and that evidence which was in plain view was admissible in defendant's narcotics trial.

Now, however, attorneys for the con-

victed defendant have petitioned the Supreme Court for review and questioned whether a police officer may use powers of inspection to stop a motorist who is not in violation of "any traffic law" and to conduct a search incident to the stop. (Frisby v. West Virginia, No. 78-503, petition filed September 25, 1978.)

Electronic Eavesdropping

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a decision of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which held that an order signed by a trial judge authorizing the interception of oral conversations did not require additional explicit authorization for the forcible, surreptitious entry by police officers to plant the listening device.

The question of the legality of law enforcement agents planting "bugs" which require forcible entry into a premise for the purpose of servicing and removal of the listening devices had been brought to the Supreme Court's attention during last year's term following the convictions of eight organized crime figures.

The question which the Supreme Court will review during oral argument is whether a government agent may commit an otherwise illegal breaking and entry for the purpose of installing, servicing or removing an electronic listening device when a judge has granted authority to intercept oral communications pursuant to Title III, but where no specific authority has been granted to commit the breaking and entry. (Dalia v. United States, No. 77-1722, review granted October 2, 1978.)

Parole Hearings

Various issues revolving around whether or not the Due Process Clause is applicable to discretionary parole as administered by the Nebraska Board of Parole have been placed on the Supreme Court's docket.

The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit had determined that parole release proceedings in the State of Nebraska must follow minimum due process principles. In addition the appellate court outlined that the concept of due process requires a formal hearing, advanced notice of scheduled hearing, the right of the inmate to present documentary evidence, a formal written record of the proceedings and an explanation if parole is denied.

Also before the Court is the question of what procedures are necessary to fulfill the due process requirements if it is determined that parole hearings come within the framework of the Due Process Clause. (Greenholz v. Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex, No. 78-201, review granted October 2, 1978.)

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Mass. youth facility seen recovering from early '78 woes

Massachusetts' dereliction facility for hard-core delinquents at Worcester is beginning to rebound from the negative image it developed last February, when a riot there led to the suicide death of a 17-year old inmate.

As reported last month in the Boston Globe, Worcester appears to be on the road to becoming a successful rehabilitation center. The atmosphere within the facility is more relaxed and open when compared to conditions before last winter's riot, one observer noted, adding that even a recent complaint from the state's Office for Children highlighted the improvement made in the past few months.

Last February, state and local police had to be summoned to put down a violent disturbance. Four inmates from the facility, which is run by the state's Department of Youth Services (DYS), were subsequently incarcerated in the city jail.

One of the youths, 17-year-old Bill Doherty, hanged himself in his cell. He was facing a number of adult criminal charges at the time of the riot, and the next stop for him in the chain of incarceration was the state prison at Walpole.

Organized as part of Massachusetts' eight-year experiment with community treatment of juveniles, Worcester was designed as a place of last resort for heavily aggressive youths who could not be

properly handled in group or foster home settings.

According to a report by an assistant state's attorney on DYS's secure facilities, the priority at institutions such as Worcester focuses on "the heavy hitter, hard-core visible repeater type of juvenile offenders who pose danger to the public rather than on those, for example, whose acting-out may be an irritant or an indicator of need, or call for assistance or recognition, but does not pose an equivalent kind of threat or danger."

Worcester currently houses eight inmates out of a total population of 51 male youths and five girls in DYS's secure facilities. Institutions with additional places for 24 girls and 38 boys are planned.

In spite of the increased space that will soon be made available, DYS Commissioner John A. Calhoun indicated

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Autonomy & responsibility in England

An interview with Chief Constable Barry Pain of Kent

Barry N. Pain was appointed chief constable of the Kent, England police force in 1974, after serving for six years as assistant chief constable in the Staffordshire Constabulary.

While in Staffordshire, Pain commanded three of the department's major divisions, directing crime and public order operations, traffic coordination and communications. He later moved up to take charge of the agency's administrative and training functions.

Pain's career illustrates the high regard England has for the concept of lateral movement for police executives. He started as a constable with the Birmingham City Police in 1951. From 1965 to 1967 he was director of the Home Office Detective Training School, where he was subsequently promoted to superintendent. He returned to Birmingham as a deputy divisional commander, and was later appointed as staff officer to the inspector of the constabulary there.

A graduate of the Senior Command Course at the British Police College in Bramshill, Pain has also attended the Joint Services College.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy H. Bracey.



Chief Constable Barry Pain

LEN: In American policing, much attention is given to the need for independent yet responsible police administrators. How would you describe the relationship between police leaders and local elected officials in England?

PAIN: Well, once a chief constable has been appointed by the local authority, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, he is then totally and completely autonomous in the operational sense. That is, before or during an occurrence which his force is policing he cannot be told how to do it, or indeed, anything about the way it should be done. This is not to say, though, that we don't have some national policies which the 43 chief constables agree upon amongst themselves and which they sometimes consult the Home Office about.

Of course, if it's a local occurrence, then the chief constable would also give some regard to the local problems and the feelings of the local people, probably through his elected representatives, the Police Authority, which is made up of two-thirds county counselors and one-third

service. In other words, the chief constable cannot be influenced either politically or through friendship or anything else because of these checks and counterbalances.

LEN: Do the 43 chief constables ever meet among themselves?

PAIN: Oh yes, we have an association, the Association of Chief Police Officers. This is divided into a number of committees that is, the General Purposes Committee, the Traffic Committee, the CID Committee, and then what we call the Act Pro-Council, which is all the 43 chief constables meeting together. I'm the secretary of the CID Committee, so any bill of Parliament which is going through which relates to crime would be examined and discussed and we would make representations before it becomes an act of Parliament. We would discuss with the Home Office whether it's a practical thing from the police

enced detectives.

Take the one in the southeast, for example. The southeast regional crime squad is made up of detectives from Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire and Essex. They're all men with about five or more years experience as detectives, and they represent all branches. They come under a national coordinator but they're local men seconded to that regional crime squad. There are nine regional crime squads, and the national coordinator does as his name suggests: he coordinates the nine regional squads. Each force area has usually two branch offices, so Kent has two branch offices of the regional crime squad. In Kent we've got this body of men made up of Kent detectives, Sussex detectives and Essex detectives. And then in Sussex you have Sussex, Kent, Essex and Hampshire officers, and there's a mixture really, depending on where the branch office is situated. Their job is: a) to form a nucleus of experienced investigators in the event of a major crime, and I emphasize the word "major"; and b) to identify and keep under surveillance what we term target criminals. These are professional criminals who make crime their living, rather than just the amateur burglar. It's very, very high class criminals, and the crime squad's job is to find them, identify them and keep them under surveillance, and also to run intelligence networks.

LEN: Could you tell us something about the way in which prosecutions are carried out?

PAIN: With the exception of a small list of offenses, known as The Prosecution of Offenses Regulations, which have to be reported to the Director of Public Prosecution — who is an independent man, appointed for life — all prosecutions are conducted by the chief constable, I suppose in the name of the Queen. The Directory of Public Prosecution has to be told about murders, rapes, incest, Bank of England frauds, treason, and that type of offense — the very serious ones. But for all traffic violations, burglaries, woundings, assaults, larcenies and thefts, and those sorts of things, the chief constable decides whether the matter will go to court or not based on the evidence available. And, obviously, this is something he delegates down, and in my case I delegated it down to divisional commanders each of whom has a process department, processing matters of the court. But it is the chief constable who decides whether a prosecution is going to take place or not, and again, we are responsible to the courts for doing so.

There is a royal commission sitting at the moment, looking into criminal procedure, and it has been suggested that we should adopt a district attorney type of idea and we, the chief constables, are resisting this. It will be a matter for the royal commission to decide whether they think we should or should not, but we think that at the moment, with our responsibility to the courts, the matter is adequately dealt with. It is frequent that police officers themselves actually go into court; sergeants and inspectors do go in and conduct the prosecution. I also have a staff of about 26 solicitors who, while they come under part of the county Solicitor's Department for administrative purposes, are responsible to me for prosecutions and for advising my divisional commanders. They would go into court and prosecute the most serious offenses, and policemen would do others, and where matters go to the Crown Court we have a Process Department, or Crown Court office, which, in addition to the prosecuting citizens advising me, advises me on the selection of barristers to appear in the Crown Court because as you know, we have a two-tier system of lawyers rather than just one tier.

LEN: Do police officers receive special training before they go into court to prosecute cases?

PAIN: Well, we all receive training at District Training Center as a basic training, but the rest of them pick it up through experience and there are some who are better at it than others. You soon get to identify those individuals, and those that are better at it tend to do more prosecuting, but there is nothing beyond initial training other than experience.

LEN: In terms of the issue of styles and philosophies of police leadership, an argument that is often made in this country for keeping small police forces is that a personal style of leadership is possible in such a force. How do you

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"Once a chief constable has been appointed by the local authority, he is then totally and completely autonomous in the operational sense."

magistrates. But of course, he can be asked to report after the event as to why and how he policed the function, and he can be asked this by either the Home Secretary on behalf of the central government or the Police Authority on behalf of local government.

The nature of the relationship is a good one as far as my own force in Kent is concerned, although it's true to say that when I was first appointed, because this happened at the time of local reorganization bound to changes and considerable upheaval in local government, new paths had to be trod. While it is true to say that some of the Police Authority held that they should have an operational say through very diplomatic and friendly discussion, it was pointed out to them that the chief constable is entirely autonomous. Now we have in Kent a situation of mutual respect; I'm left to get on with the job. Everyone knows that I can be approached and told about problems, and the chief executive of the county council takes no part whatsoever in policing. He knows that while he oversees the rest of the management team, I am outside it, but we have an admirable working relationship. In other words, he is there if I need advice from his point of view, and I'm available if he wants advice from me. It is also true, though, that in some forces in the country some police authorities, or some members of police authorities and councils are rather jealous of the autonomy of the chief constable, and that if he is frequently under attack, it's something that chief constables in England guard very jealously and we intend to hold on to because, with the split responsibility between local authority and central government, we think it makes for a democratic police

point of view. So there's considerable discussion, and then every so often, I think it's once a quarter, the 43 chief constables meet together and discuss mutual problems and mutual policies. This then averts someone travelling south from the north of England and passing through umpteen different methods of interpreting the law.

Then there's another thing called the Central Conference, which is a conference between the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Home Office. This is where we hammer out problems that exist between central government and the police. An then there is the negotiating body for pay and conditions or so, a thing called the Police Council. On one side sits the elected representatives of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, the Association of County Councils and the Home Office, and on the other side, or the staff side, sits the representatives of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Superintendents' Association and the Police Federation, so that all representative bodies are included. And this includes Scottish forces as well as English, Welsh and Irish.

LEN: Could you tell us something about the role of regional crime squads and how they relate to the forces?

PAIN: Well, regional crime squads are one of many regional organizations that we have. Each force pays a per capita contribution each year to what is called common police services. This amounts to a lot of money, this year it's £107 per capita of establishment, not strength. So you're paying for men you haven't got if your force is undermanned. This money goes to district training centers, the Police College, forensic science laboratories and the regional crime squad, which is made up of all experi-

"We don't worry too much about academic achievements because we feel we can train them. It is a question of the man himself and whether we get a gut reaction that suggests he will make a good police officer in the future."

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lead a force the size of yours?

PAIN: Well, I think a personal style of leadership is possible in a force of 4,000 but I don't think it is when you get much bigger than that. I think you can percolate your philosophy down through your senior ranks, and once you can get them to adopt your philosophy then the whole force will begin to realize that it is coming from the top.

Let me give you an example. I adopted what is known as the "open door policy". Any current member of the force whether police or civilian, knows that if they want to see me, all they have to do is phone up. And they can do that. Hitherto my predecessor very rarely saw anybody, but insisted that this was by formalized report. And I have now managed to convince my deputy and assistants and the divisional commanders that the open door policy does not impinge on their autocracy or autonomy, I'm not quite sure which is the right word there.

LEN: It's now a law, I believe that a chief constable must have served outside the force for at least three years. Could you expand on that?

PAIN: It's a policy rather than a law. It's a policy adopted by the Home Office and they do this by sending informative circulars. It had been the case that you could not be a chief constable of a force you had joined unless you'd been absent for at least three years since attaining the rank of chief inspector. They've now modified that to being absent for three years since attaining the rank of superintendent. But you cannot be assistant chief, deputy chief, and chief constable otherwise. And this is something I completely and utterly agree with. I joined Birmingham, and while it is true to say that I could go back because I've been absent from it for the requisite number of years, I wouldn't wish to do so, and I don't know of any chief constable at the moment who is chief of the force he first joined.

From my own point of view I believe it's far easier to be a chief constable in an area where nobody knows you and where you're not having to discipline your friends, although, quite frankly, it wouldn't worry me. I wouldn't lose any sleep over it. I don't lose sleep over policemen who fall afoul of either the discipline code or the criminal code. I think it is better. You don't have the embarrassing encumbrance of so-called friends trying to use you to get out of something and I think it's a very sensible rule, personally.

LEN: How do you feel about university-educated policemen? Does it make them better policemen or does it make the job seem more boring to them?

PAIN: No, we've got two systems. We take graduate entrants who, if they can pass a very detailed, extended interview and then do their two years on the beat, can get the benefit of accelerated promotion and be an inspector within six years. I think there's a place for them. Then, of course, we have the serving police officer who goes to the university either on a Bramhill scholarship or the force sends him. And we've had both. We've got both in the force and I always have four police officers away at any one time at the university getting a degree. It is true, though, that frequently the actual degree they take is not of any use or of very little use to their police work, in that there is no degree in police studies, at the moment. We've been trying to get one going at Kent University, and although the university will cooperate, the Home Office won't; the dead hand of bureaucracy falls on it again. Nonetheless, the fact that they do get a degree indicates an ability to learn, and it also indicates that that person is willing to work hard to better himself and you generally find that those police officers who have degrees do very well in the service anyway. But the actual degree, especially if it's a law degree, isn't of all that much use to him in the actual job. I'm very much in favor of the system anyway. I wish more policemen would get degrees, and I wish we could get this degree course in police studies off the ground.

LEN: Do a lot of policemen try for an external degree?

PAIN: Oh yes, quite a lot. And although I've been talking about us having four away at any one time, of course, we have an awful lot of policemen who study through the open university, which is a television program, basically to better their education themselves.

LEN: Can you tell us something about recruitment. What

do you look for in a recruit and what sort of hurdles does he have to pass?

PAIN: Well as far as we in Kent are concerned, and nationally, there are no academic requirements except passing a very straightforward national entrance examination, with a minimum of 80 percent. The requirements we look for apart from physical fitness, which are obvious, are sought for on an interview board and we like to see whether we think he'd be amenable to discipline — because discipline is still very important — and whether he's going to start off and remain enthusiastic about the job. We don't worry too much about academic achievements because we feel we can train them, and I know in my force we do a lot of training. So, very much, it is a question of the man himself or the girl herself, his family background, and whether we get a gut reaction that suggests he will make a good police officer in the future.

We still have, of course, two years' probation, during which time he's reported on monthly and quarterly. He receives two full days' training per month and at any time during the first two years we can require him to resign as being unlikely to make a good and efficient police constable. Very rarely do we make people resign; I suppose something like 11 people have been asked to resign from Kent on those grounds during the last two years. Generally they make a go of it. We've got a very good selection procedure and we're lucky in Kent in that we've also got a waiting list of recruits, and the problems that are inherent

in every force in the country are not so intense here. We get recruits without even advertising them. And, of course, we're turning away seven out of every ten.

LEN: Do most of your recruits have some military service?

PAIN: No, most of them don't, but in Kent, because it's a military area with several army units and certainly some navy units, we tend to get recruits of the older age group from the services and we do take them up to age forty instead of age thirty. The normal age is eighteen and a half to thirty.

LEN: Do you have any particular personnel need as regards minority groups?

PAIN: We have a fairly heavy Sikh and Pakistani community in the Medway towns and Gravesend, and regretfully they don't want to join us and we don't make any particular recruiting campaign amongst them because we haven't had a recruiting campaign in Kent for two years. We don't need to — we're getting the recruits without it. What there is is an open invitation to them to join us and I do have some colored police officers, both men and women. I couldn't tell you how many, because we don't differentiate; they are just police officers. If they measure up to the physical and academic requirements and interview then they're in. If they don't, they don't.

LEN: What about the special constables? What are they and what are their duties?

PAIN: Yes, special constables, there has just been a big working party on this. They are amateur, unpaid, volunteer police officers between age 18½ and 55 who come out on special occasions to do duty. They are a much maligned body of men. The regular service doesn't like them particularly, especially the Police Federation, because they say that by using special constables, establishments and strengths become artificially depressed and therefore they lose money through this. I don't agree with that. The special constables that come out to help us are, in the main, good, working class or middle class people, who feel the need to make a contribution. And they are very useful. They come out and look after many of our functions in the summer — the Donkey Derby, the

garden fete, the church fete, etc. The special constables come out and do this all unpaid and I think it's a good body of men and women.

In Kent we had 1200 of them but that is now being reduced down to 800 because there was a recent working party which laid down that they had to retire at 55. It was also laid down that we could only use them for an average of four hours per week per year. So I feel it's unfortunate that they should have been curtailed by this. This was mainly as the result of pressure from the Police Federation but, quite frankly, if police pay generally was at the right level, then they wouldn't bother whether there were two special constables or 2,000. It wouldn't matter to them.

LEN: Crime prevention was one of the original mandates of the police. But what can the police do?

PAIN: This is a question I'm often asked. You can't measure how many crimes are being prevented, it's totally immeasurable. All you can do is to get your policemen in contact with the public as much as possible. If you want actual examples there are the usual ones of visiting schools. My force spends a lot of time visiting schools. I've got over 90 policemen who run youth clubs and Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops and we give better driving lessons and inherent in that are crime prevention techniques. We hold a number of exhibitions; we have campaigns, we set up crime prevention panels which consist of members of the public from all walks of life, giving sug-

"It's far easier to be a chief constable in an area where nobody knows you and where you're not having to discipline your friends, although it wouldn't worry me."

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Community relations stressed as more than just riot insurance

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"They argue that they don't want politicians interfering in their business."

On the other hand, some of these fears are apparently justified, according to the MSU professor. "Some municipal and county governments insist upon citizen input in police administration and, in consequence, are dragging their feet on such matters as drug control and emergency service programs until there is some provision for community involvement in police policy-making," he remarked. "Their position seems to be that police business is too important to be left to the police alone."

Tracing the history of structured police/community relations, Radelet said that shortly after the height of last decade's protest movement, an abundance of national and state programs, projects and innovations in law enforcement were undertaken.

Many of the early efforts were motivated by a need to improve the image of police officers, he added, indicating that while this is a legitimate concern, it has often been confused with more profound problem-solving efforts such as com-

munity-based crime prevention.

Radelet noted that another unresolved matter in police/community relations is the issue of decriminalization of so-called victimless crimes. He commented that authorities are faced with such problems as what to do with the drunk in need of detoxification treatment in localities where no such facilities exist.

Listing other problems that should be dealt with through police/community relations, the expert noted that new approaches are needed to better reach the disaffected and minorities, especially the poor, young, black unemployed residents of inner cities. He also referred to police corruption, contending that it requires community complicity in order to thrive.

A former consultant to the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, Radelet is the author of *Police and the Community* and coeditor of *Police and Community Relations: A Sourcebook*. He has been a member of the MSU faculty since 1963, and he has served on the Michigan Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Administration.

Richmond police gear up for civilian assistance program

Continued from Page 3

assist officers by relieving them of responding to calls that are not emergencies. Citing a number of examples of a volunteer's duties, the officer noted that the patrol assistants would investigate minor problems such as dog bites, direct traffic around an accident scene after it has

been investigated by a sworn officer, and replace patrol officers in waiting for owners at a building where an alarm has gone off but which has not been broken into.

Basically, Smith said volunteers will be used in situations "where there is no chance for a confrontation. They will not be dispatched on loud party complaints, for example."

Worcester center polishes its tarnished image

Continued from Page 5

that incarcerating such juveniles will continue to be a problem.

"Locking kids up against their will is the hardest and toughest thing we do," he said. "These kids are the 10 percent who come to us as refugees from every other state system. They're a very volatile group."

Commenting on the Worcester situation, Calhoun noted, "we were doing some good things but we weren't monitoring it. I realize now that with that very volatile situation you have to keep on top of it all the time, not just daily monitoring, but training, assisting, supporting."

In spite of the tight restrictions on how the police aides can be utilized, Smith contended that the volunteers will be invaluable by freeing officers for more important duties. "Officers are always looking for a way to get citizens involved in helping them," he said. "This is one way to do it."

The coordinator's enthusiasm is not shared by many of his colleagues, who have reacted half-heartedly to the volunteer idea. "I can understand it," Smith said of the lukewarm response. "If I were back on the street I probably would feel the same way."

But critics of the plan will be hard pressed to challenge the economic realities of the program, as quoted by Smith. His budget will amount to about \$63,000 a year when the 100-man force is fully operational, while adding just five patrolmen to the department's roster would have cost \$90,000 annually.

Susan Wayne, a deputy DYS commissioner, observed that there were discrepancies in the treatment of Worcester inmates prior to the riot. While the institution had a clinical staff of trained counselors, it also housed a "strip cell" where youths could be held in isolation as punishment for rule violations.

She added that there were arrangements for vocational and recreational opportunities outside the facility, but that youths were typically confined to the unit during the first four months of their terms.

The situation developed into "a culture" which "fed on itself," Wayne noted. "A culture that said 'we're the toughest staff and we're the toughest kids.'"

Commenting on the figures, one supporter noted that the Neighborhood Assistance Officer Program is a relatively inexpensive way to add eyes and ears on the street without sacrificing the regular force's discipline and control.

DIRECTORY

200 Behavioral Science, Educational, Criminal Justice Journals. Publishing Tips. \$4.95. Pilgrimage Press, Rte. 11, Box 553, Jonesboro, TN 37659.

University of Delaware Division of Continuing Education Law Enforcement Seminars December 1978 — June 1979

The University of Delaware's Division of Continuing Education is pleased to present the following seminars January through June. These programs are designed to provide law enforcement officers with a greater understanding of their rules and functions whether they be patrol, investigative, or administrative.

DECEMBER

Police Interview and Interrogation	Dec. 4-6	\$90
Patrol Operations (Dover)	Dec. 4-5	\$50
Legal Aspects of Suspect Identification	Dec. 4-5	\$60
White Collar Crime	Dec. 7-8	\$60
Robbery/Burglary Control Institute	Dec. 11-13	\$100
Internal Affairs	Dec. 12-14	\$125

JANUARY

Community Crime Prevention	Jan. 25-26	\$60
Auto Theft Investigation	Jan. 29-30	\$60
Police K-9 Tracking	Jan. 30-31	\$60

FEBRUARY

Police K-9 Obedience	Feb. 1-2	\$60
Administration of Communications Command and Control Centers	Feb. 12-14	\$150
Advanced Topics in Arson Investigation	Feb. 21-23	\$100
Criminal Investigation	Feb. 26-Mar. 2	\$150

MARCH

Courtroom Security	March 1-2	\$60
Spanish for Police	March 5-8	\$150
Investigation of Natural, Unusual, and Accidental Deaths	March 7-9	\$100
Current Trends in Search and Seizure	March 13-15	\$90
Interview/Interrogation of the Sex Offender	March 15-16	\$60
Handling Disturbed Persons (Dover)	March 19-20	\$50
Police/Public Safety Budgeting Procedures	March 26-30	\$160

APRIL

Firearms Identification	April 2-4	\$90
Narcotics Investigation	April 2-3	\$60
Robbery Investigation (Dover)	April 5-6	\$50
Questioned Documents	April 10-12	\$90
Investigation of Commercial Establishment Robbery Cases	April 16-17	\$60
Sex Offenses Investigation	April 17-20	\$120
Police K-9 Manwork Seminar	April 16-17	\$60
Arson Investigation	April 23-27	\$150
Police/Public Safety Dispatchers' Seminar	April 30-May 2	\$90

MAY

Welfare Fraud Investigation	May 3-4	\$70
Vice Control	May 3-4	\$60
Homicide Investigation	May 7-11	\$150
Police Executive Development	May 14-18	\$150
Suspect Identification	May 14-15	\$60
Hit/Run and Accident Reconstruction	May 21-23	\$90
Public Safety Grant Writing	May 21-23	\$90

JUNE

Police Interview/Interrogation	June 4-6	\$90
Hit/Run Investigation (Dover)	June 4-5	\$50
White Collar Crime	June 7-8	\$60
Robbery/Burglary Control	June 11-13	\$100
Major Case Investigation	June 13-15	\$100

GROUP DISCOUNT: Departments enrolling three or more persons per seminar are entitled to a 15 percent discount.

CERTIFICATE: Persons completing each noted seminar will receive a University of Delaware certificate.

REGISTRATION: Use form below to register for any seminar listed on this calendar. For more information, contact Jacob Haber whose address is listed on the registration form or telephone (302) 738-8155.

Return to: Statewide Programs, Law Enforcement Seminars, University of Delaware, Wilcaste Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806. Attn: Registration Office.

Please enroll me in the seminars filled in below. Enclosed is a personal check [], agency check [], or municipal voucher [] covering the seminar(s) cost or as determined by the group discount rate. Please make checks and vouchers payable to the University of Delaware.

A _____ Fee _____

B _____ Fee _____

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Home Address _____

Agency and Address _____

Telephone: Agency _____ Home _____

Please duplicate this form for additional registrations.

It is the policy of the University of Delaware that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national or ethnic origin, age, handicapped or veteran status.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New spy thrillers range from bad to excellent

Probably the most unromantic occupation linked to international crime for good or for ill (depending upon your political point of view) is that of the spy, whether he be governmental, industrial, or just plain private. The latter, especially those who pry and prey upon average citizens under suspicion, absorb the interests and life of Jim Hougan, author of *Spooks* (Morrow).

Hougan's lengthy and turgidly written tome is more sensational than factual, more incendiary than informational in its

JAY ROBERT NASH ON CRIME

attempt to convince readers that our society is awash with spies in the employ of malevolent billionaires and ruthless corporations who conspire against those thought to be dangerous to the perpetuation of their fortunes.

It is obvious that Hougan's research is at best shoddy (miserable would be more apt description), and without sedulous research and believable reference, such books as *Spooks* are useless to one and all. One significant case in point covered by Hougan at some length irrefutably proves either his blatant ineptitude or an unwillingness to labor in the hardscrabble fields of true research: the case of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, a teacher at Columbia's University who disappeared in March 1956. Hougan does allow that Galindez, archfoe of the then Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, was possibly kidnapped, and, while drugged, flown by an American pilot to the Dominican Republic at Trujillo's orders.

Following interminable meanderings through FBI-CIA machinations dealing

with the Galindez affair, Hougan manages the anticlimax. "What happened to Galindez after his arrival in the Dominican Republic is uncertain." Had he bothered to look deep enough into the Galindez case, Hougan would have certainly toppled over the bulky investigative findings of Charles O. Porter, who, in March 1964, along with several U.S. embassy officials discovered that Galindez was murdered as he was brought face-to-face with the dictator by Trujillo's own thugs. (American pilot Gerald Lester Murphy had also been killed by Trujillo's agents, as well as Ana Gloria Vieira, the nurse who kept Galindez drugged during his kidnapping flight.)

Spooks is simply a waste of time and money for those interested in investigative reporting in domestic espionage. A more rewarding effort has been put forth by Ford Rowan in his *Technospies* (Putnam). Rowan offers a meticulous and careful examination of the use of computer networks that gather and store information on every citizen in the U.S. from birth to death — information that is often employed by business and intelligence agencies to shape the destiny of any private citizen. Or in the chilling words of one of Rowan's informants: "The end purpose of all surveillance is to control people and events." A revealing, if not frightening book.

On the international scene, one of the best true-crime-espionage thrillers is *The Penicourt File* (Harper & Row) by Barrie Penrose and Roger Courtour. In quick-paced prose, the authors, both superlative investigative reporters, detail the conspiratorial events that led to the downfall of English prime minister Sir Harold Wilson, relating amazing internecine spy warfare

between England and South Africa, and even a planned coup by army officers to take over the British Government.

Another TV reporter, Fred Graham, has come up with a spellbinding hook, *The Alias Program* (Little, Brown) which chronicles the webs and maneuverings of the U.S. Department of Justice as it seeks to protect thousands of convicted criminals who have become informers against organized crime. The chief story here deals with the shadowy Gerald Martin Zelmannowitz, a three-time loser in New York who grew to a clothing tycoon in San Francisco with the help of the alias program. It will make many a reader angry enough to write his congressman.

Peter K. Manning offers *Police Work* (MIT Press), a commendable history of the police in the U.S. and England from the days of the old watch combating the "dangerous classes" to today's "promotion-minded" crimefighters. A must for police and public alike. *Surprise! Surprise! How the Lawman Conned The Thieves* (Viking) by Ron Shaffer and Kevin Klose is the story of a magnificent ruse practiced by the police and FBI, who, in undercover capacities, inveigled hundreds of thieves in the Washington, D.C. area in 1976 into fencing through them almost all the stolen goods in the area, a three-act real-life crime play which resulted in more than 200 arrests.

Other police-oriented books worth reading this time include *Autopsy* (St. Martin's) by Milton Helpert and Bernard Knight, a superlative story of forensic pathology by a foremost practitioner, Helpert, who for 20 years was the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, and which includes his most spectacular cases — the Coppolino

murders, the Alice Crimmins case, the Joan Robinson Hill affair and the Peter Reilly murder case — a must for forensic specialists; *Murder at the Harlem Mosque* (Crown) by Sonny Grosso and John Devaney is a gripping tale of street-level investigation by Grosso and his partner Randy Jurgenson to discover the killer of New York City patrolman Phillip Cardillo in 1972, a year when Harlem boiled over into riot and death; *The Cop Who Would Be King* (Little, Brown) by Joseph R. Daughen and Peter Binzen, who dissects the brawling career of Frank Rizzo, the cop who rose to become Philadelphia's mayor with the election promise of "I'm gonna make Attila the Hun look like a faggot after this election's over." It is a sweeping, revealing and shocking study of raw political muscle that makes Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago appear in retrospect as foolish flah.

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Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submissions to: Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Police quarterly premieres in British Columbia

The British Columbia Police Commission recently published the inaugural edition of its quarterly magazine which focuses on law enforcement activity in the Canadian province while providing articles of general interest to the police professional.

Entitled *British Columbia Police Journal*, the magazine is produced in cooperation with the B.C. Federation of Peace Officers and incorporates the organization's newsletter, *The Thin Blue Line*.

Other regular features include a public opinion column, reviews of new police products, a law column, and a series dealing with new developments in the Canadian justice system.

The inaugural issue contains articles concerning an assessment center program designed to provide promotion decision-making assistance, the history of juvenile delinquency in Canada, and a police-initiated juvenile diversion project. An interview with Peter Bazowski, a former deputy commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is also featured.

Subscriptions for police officers outside British Columbia are available at \$8.00 for four issues. Contact: British Columbia Police Journal, 1550-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.

Additions to the criminal justice library

Scott's Fingerprint Mechanics. By Robert D. Olsen Sr. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. Springfield, Ill. 1978, 460 pp. \$24.75.

Scott's Fingerprint Mechanics was originally published in 1951 and has since become a classic in its field. It has now been brought thoroughly up to date due to the considerable changes in technique and equipment over the past twenty-six years. Its basic approach, however — to provide a practical introduction to fingerprint identification — has been maintained.

If one were to own one book on the science of fingerprints, this would easily be my choice. Every conceivable aspect of fingerprint identification as a tool of criminal investigation is discussed. Individual chapters are devoted to taking finger, palm, and footprints; latent fingerprint and crime scene procedures; fingerprint equipment; latent fingerprint powder techniques; latent fingerprint physical tendencies; latent fingerprint chemical techniques; latent fingerprint electronic techniques; latent fingerprint lifting techniques; and a selection of illustrative fingerprint cases.

The writing style is brisk and straightforward; the numerous photographs and

line drawings are clear, instructive and technically correct. The bibliography following each chapter and at the end is especially thorough. Of value to the experienced technician, this is also an excellent text for the beginner, with a series of study and review questions concluding each chapter. All of the recent developments in the field — x-ray and laser techniques, scanning electron microscope techniques, metal evaporation methods, image enhancement, and computer identification of latent fingerprints — are explored, with an effectiveness that works to the decided advantage of the reader.

—Daniel P. King

Police Community Relations: Selected Readings, 2nd Ed. By Paul F. Cromwell, Jr. and George Keefer. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota. Paperback, 506 pp..

In reviewing a new book of readings on criminal justice studies one can immediately be turned off when it is discovered that the readings in the text are far from the new. The introduction to this book is a classic example of passing for new what is rather ancient specifically The President's

Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Task Force Report: Police, 1967. My first impression was that the text was a regurgitation of old articles in the fashion of *The Ambivalent Force* by Niederhoffer and Blumberg.

How pleasant to be wrong. In point of fact, Cromwell and Keefer, with minor exceptions, have put together a good book of readings in police/community relations. The readings are subdivided into six parts — The Police Role and Function; Psycho-Social Aspects of Community Relations; Police and Minority Groups; Police Unions; Women in Police Work, and Special Considerations in Police-Community Relations — for a total of fifty-four readings.

It is difficult to single out individual authors for particular merit. However, a few of the outstanding works are: "PPR = PCR: The Success Equation in Police Community Relations," by George D. Olivet; "The San Francisco Police Strike of 1975," by Bopp, Chigness and Maddox; "The Deaf and the Police," by Kevin Collins, and "1980 and Beyond: Key to Future of Policing," by Edward Davis. The article by

Continued on Page 10

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice Planner. Successful candidate will work with existing staff in planning and project development activities. This position is for regular staff with future funding anticipated.

Responsibilities will include planning, grant development, project monitoring, and research. The area served covers seven counties in northwest Illinois.

Minimum qualifications include an undergraduate degree in criminal justice or a related field. Practical experience is desirable, and sound writing skills are essential. Writing samples will be required from those who are selected for interview. Salary will range from \$11,000 to \$12,000 plus fringe benefits.

Apply by resume prior to November 22, 1978 to: Eugene C. Smith, Regional Director, Northwest Illinois Criminal Justice Commissioner, 211 East First Street, Dixon, IL 61021.

Institute Director: The University of Louisville's School of Police Administration has a position opening for a director of its National Crime Prevention Institute. Successful candidate will be responsible to the Dean of the school for the management of a comprehensive program of crime prevention-related activities including training, technical assistance, and the collection and dissemination of information.

The position requires a master's degree in police or business administration or industrial security, or the equivalent combination of education and experience from which the necessary knowledge has been acquired; three years demonstrated upper level managerial experience in a public law enforcement or crime prevention-related agency, and demonstrated career advancement in the agency over a period of five years. Preference will be given to

candidates with experience in preparing and negotiating grants and contracts, developing and managing training and crime prevention programs, and preparing and executing budgets.

Starting salary is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications.

Send comprehensive resume and the names of professional work-related references to Assistant Dean Richard R. Stevens, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208. The deadline for all submissions is December 15, 1978. Employment would begin on or about January 1, 1979.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Illinois State University has openings for two faculty members in criminal justice, starting fall 1979.

The position involves teaching two criminal justice related courses and participating in funded evaluation research in a four county area. The second post requires an individual to teach two criminal justice/corrections related courses and assume responsibilities in the area of continuing education, working with practitioners in various criminal justice agencies and community colleges.

A Ph.D. required for both positions. Deadline date for applications is May 1, 1979.

Send resume, a copy of academic transcript and three letters of reference to: Dr. Steven G. Cox, Chairman, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

Associate Director, National Crime Prevention Institute. The University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky recently reopened this position. Successful candidate will be responsible to the director for the preparation, presenta-

tion, support, and evaluation of an annual program of approximately 26 courses of crime prevention-related instruction conducted both at the institute and in extension, primarily for members of public police agencies.

Position requires a master's degree in police or business administration, or industrial security, or the equivalent combination of education and experience from which the necessary knowledge has been acquired; three years of demonstrated managerial experience in a public law enforcement agency, and five years of demonstrated career advancement in such an agency.

Send comprehensive resume and three letters from professional work-related references to: Assistant Dean Richard R. Stevens, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208. Deadline for all submissions is December 15, 1978.

Associate Professor, Criminal Justice. Gannon College, a private Roman Catholic institution, is seeking candidates for this tenure-track position beginning in fall, 1979.

The position entails a 12-hour teaching load, advising students, supervising a 6 to 12 credit placement for approximately 20 students a year, assisting in a review and possible revision of the undergraduate and graduate curriculums, and exploring funding sources for future growth. A terminal degree and experience in the criminal justice field are required. Rank and salary are dependent upon credentials.

For further details, contact: Dean Martin F. Larrey, Division of Humanities, Gannon College, Erie, PA 16541. Deadline for applications is December 31, 1978.

Overseas Teaching. The University of Maryland's University College seeks excellent classroom teachers for its overseas baccalaureate programs in Europe and the Far East. The positions require a Ph.D., A.B.D. or two relevant M.A.s; teaching competence in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement plus a related outside discipline); recent successful teaching experience at the undergraduate level, and U.S. citizenship.

The position also demands frequent travel from country to country. Schools and housing are not provided and are expensive.

Send resume before April 15, 1979 to: Assistant Dean, Overseas Program, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library with a Foreword by Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

Clothbound: \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by Yonah Alexander, State University of New York and Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York with a Foreword by Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Paperback: \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law, police science and technology, police unions and organizations, academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Birmisill, England.

100 pages each issue

March, 1978, June, September, December

Paperbound \$20.00

To: The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019

Name

Please send me ☐ TERRORISM, ☐ THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION, and ☐ enter my charter subscription for POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$

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City

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Book reviews

Continued from Page 9

Robert Bogomolny, "Street Patrol, The Decision to Stop a Citizen," is another fine reading; however, he, like many others overrates Kansas City Prevention Patrol Experiment by telling us "... a study done in Kansas City indicates that preventive patrol is not a useful tool in crime prevention and control." At best there is a limited basis for Bogomolny's assumption.

The weaknesses of the text are limited. The section on women in policing is good but does not contain an article on the most recent study, *Women on Patrol: A Pilot Study on Police Performance in New York City*, issued in January 1978 by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. In Lewis Sherman's article, "A Psychological View of Women in Policing," the reader is told that there are "3700 policewomen in the United States out of 266,839 full time law enforcement officers". Anthony Vastola, in his article "Women in Policing: Alternative Ideology", states, "the fact remains that women barely comprise more than two percent of the nation's sworn police population," and Joseph Smith's article on police unions says that there are over 270,000 municipal officers and 44,000 state officers in the United States. All of the figures are dated. There are currently close to 500,000 police officers in the United States (U.S. News and World Report, 4/13/78, p. 37), and women represent 2.7 percent of the officers in police departments (*Working Women Magazine*, June, 1978, p. 38).

Police Community Relations: Selected Readings is not comparable to the three volume reader by Radzinowicz and Wolfgang, *Crime and Justice*. However, Cromwell and Keefer have given us an excellent one volume reader that compares favorably with any single volume anthology, and is better than most in style and content.

-Hugh J.B. Cassidy

Upcoming Events

December 1-2, 1978. Workshop: Peace Officers Stress and Related Law Enforcement Psychological Issues. To be held at Lake Tahoe, California by the Peace Officers Research Association of California. Fee: \$150. For further information, contact: Peace Officers Research Association of California, PORAC Suite, Hotel Senator, 12th & L Streets, Sacramento, CA.

December 3-9, 1978. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more details, contact: DSG A. DeMauro or Det. R. Stengel, Project Coordinators, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200, ext. 240.

December 4-7, 1978. Security Management Course. To be held in St. Louis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For more details, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market St., Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46201. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

December 4-8, 1978. Kodak Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be conducted in Dallas by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617-A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

December 4-8, 1978. New Developments in Police Planning by Calculator, Microcomputer and Computer. To be held in St. Louis by The Institute for Public Program Analysis. For further information, contact: Registrar, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

December 4-8, 1978. Investigative Photography II Course. Conducted by the University of Maryland. For more information, contact: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5241.

December 4-9, 1978. Advanced Accident Investigations Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy of the Orlando Police Department. Tuition: \$150. For more information, contact: Officer Sal Lomonaco, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, Orlando Police Department, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

December 4-15, 1978. Command Seminar VI. Presented by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department, Institute on Organized Crime. Fee: \$300. For additional details, contact: William H. Dunman, 16400 N.W. 32 Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 525-2438.

December 6, 1978. The Criminal Personality: New Perspectives. Sponsored by Lake City Community College and Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Chapter V. To be held at the Galloway Auditorium, Lake City Community College, Florida. For further information, contact: Robert E. Page, Criminal Justice Institute, Lake City Community College, Lake City, FL 32055. Telephone: (904) 752-1822.

December 6-8, 1978. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held at Del Webb's Towne House in Phoenix. Presented by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further

information, contact: Michael E. O'Neil, President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside California or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

December 6-8, 1978. Computer Security Conference. Presented by American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Twin Bridges Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$165 for ASIS members, and \$215 for non-members. For more details, contact: Education and Seminar Programs Department, ASIS Headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

December 8, 1978. Workshop: Managing the Unsatisfactory Employee in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$50. For more details, contact: George J. Burnetti, Workshop Coordinator, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

December 11-15, 1978. Executive Development Workshop. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Fee: \$300. For more information, contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 10760. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

December 13-16, 1978. Four-day Certified Course in Lie Detection and Stress Analysis: Using the Mark II Voice Analyzer. Presented by Law Enforcement Associates, Inc., at the Hilton Gateway Hotel, Newark, NJ. Fee: \$395. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement Associates Inc., 88 Holmes St., Box 128, Belleville, NJ 08109. Telephone: (201) 751-0001.

December 14-16, 1978. Principles of Business and Industrial Security Course. To be held in Euclid, Ohio. Tuition: \$90. For further information, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AL 99701.

December 18-20, 1978. The Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshops. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. To be held in Eureka, California. For more information, contact: Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1121 Radcliffe Drive, Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

December 18-20, 1978. Zero-Based Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Lauderdale Surf Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$275. For more information, contact: December 6-8.

January 3-5, 1979. Internal Affairs Investigation Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Ave., North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

January 3-5, 1979. Crisis Intervention Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

January 3-March 23, 1979. The Southwestern Police Academy Command and Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Tuition: \$1,000. For further information, contact: Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.

January 8-19, 1979. Course: Basic Correctional Academy. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, see: January 3-5.

January 8-19, 1979. Crime Scene Technician Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For more details, consult: January 3-5.

January 10-12, 1979. Seminar: Response to Hostage Situations. Presented by Harper & Row Media. Tuition: \$175. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Media, Director of Seminars, 10 E. 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (212) 593-7405.

January 15, 1979. Mid-Management Workshop. Presented by Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College. Tuition: \$42 for Florida officers; \$87 for out-of-state. For registration and more details, contact: Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College, North Campus, 11380 N.W. 27 Avenue, Miami, FL 33167.

Jordan sees the community as the victim of 'victimless crime'

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"Businessmen, theater owners and theater goers are very happy to see that the enforcement effort is there."

Jordan's remarks came in response to inquiries about a speech he had made earlier in which he called for a crackdown on all victimless crimes. "The people who advocate the decriminalization of victimless crimes are looking through rose-colored glasses, as if those crimes were alone and distinct when in fact they are associated with other crimes such as murder and robbery," he stated in the address.

The speech, which was part of a ceremony at Our Lady of Good Hope Chapel in honor of St. Michael, the patron saint of policemen, focused on community response to the issue.

"The future bodes well," Jordan said, according to the Boston *Herald American*. "Some of the negative attitudes of the past — the push to decriminalize marijuana, cocaine, prostitution, and other so-called vic-

timous crimes — has been rejected. "The public is saying we don't want that," he added. "The public is saying we want to live in peace; we want to be able to leave our homes and not fear being burglarized, not fear being mugged."

Jordan indicated that there is a link between law enforcement's response to victimless crime and the maintenance of good police/community relations.

"We saw the need for the police department to get closer to the community, to find out what the problems were without waiting for 911 [emergency] calls," the commissioner stated in his speech. "So over the last couple of years, we've instituted more walking patrols and more mounted patrols in the neighborhoods."

Advocating strong police/community ties as an effective antirime strategy, Jordan noted the most Boston districts have formed citizen groups to deal with crime, "telling us what kind of patrols they want, when, where and how."

January 15-February 2, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more details, contact: John T. Howland, Director, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

January 22-23, 1979. Physical Security Workshop and Exhibits. To be held at the Stouffer's National Center Hotel, Washington, D.C. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. Fee: \$145 for ASIS members and \$195 for non members. For more details, see: December 6-8.

January 22-24, 1979. Stress Management in Law Enforcement Workshop. To be held in New Orleans. Presented by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$250. For further information, consult: December 8.

January 22-25, 1979. Executive Protection Course. To be held in Phoenix by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For further information, see: December 4-7.

Murphy and Davis square off in the first Harper & Row debate

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want this sort of an easy copout — 'we're going to beat the guns into plowshares,' " he said. "But I'm afraid that criminals are going to beat us over the head with plowshares."

Murphy disputed Davis's contention that gun control is not working in Europe. "I would like New York or Los Angeles to have London's honest robbery rate," he noted, adding that America's high murder rate is due to "the easy availability of the handgun."

The judiciary's role in dealing with the crime problem was brought up in a question on minimum sentencing. Murphy noted that the impact of minimum or determinate sentencing has yet to be proven, but that the average citizen believes the "rhetoric" that tough sentencing and the reimposition of the death penalty will reduce crime.

"The police cannot say: 'We locked 'em up; they're not convicted. That's the fault of the court. We need longer sentences,' " he added. "We don't know the effect of longer sentences."

Davis argued that "it's absolutely a fact" that police effectiveness is undone by "poor judicial work" and that the process has an adverse impact on crime reduction. "We have a system of recycling criminals," he declared.

"We don't have a vast army of criminals," Davis continued. "We have a relatively small percentage of mankind who are violently dangerous. We have drastically altered the way we handle these violent individuals, and there's absolutely no question that the judicial system that leans toward defense has done a great deal to bring a higher level of crime to America."

An inquiry on how law enforcement agencies can best stretch their budgets prompted similar responses from the two former chiefs. Davis proposed that police

executives should go to the community and place their funding needs before the public, but he added that "some chiefs would get fired if they did that."

While Davis commented that LEAA has done "some useful things," but "not many," he charged that the Federal funding agency had "taken over" many departments' personnel policies. "It puts them [LEAA] in a position where they can't really be the adversary and at the same time be the helper of law enforcement," he said, adding that he would prefer having the police subsidized from the state level.

Commenting on the use of affirmative action programs by police departments, the two leaders agreed that such policies were necessary to make the nation's police forces more representative of the communities they serve.

Davis, however, drew the line at the use of quota systems to achieve a sexual and racial balance. "What I seriously disagree with is [doing away with] standards, necessary standards, proven standards just for the purpose of saying 'Look at me; I'm a good local chief; I have really achieved a quota.' You can't do it by quotas; quotas are not the answer."

The debaters were divided on the issue of hiring homosexuals as police officers, but not along the lines that most observers might have expected them to be. Murphy said that while he would not go on a "witchhunt" to weed out homosexuals who are already serving as cops, he does not believe "that an avowed homosexual can function satisfactorily as a police officer."

Davis took the opposite tack, declaring, "You cannot eliminate someone, properly and legally, if he is a male, because he dreams of boys instead of girls. There's no crime in that." He added that the basic criterion for acceptance should be "how he has lived his life."

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